

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraphs 0001, 0044, and 0113 as follows:

[0001] The present application is a continuation-in-part application of Serial No. 09/844,862, filed April 27, 2001, which in turn is a continuation-in-part application of Serial No. 09/823,195, filed March 29, 2001, which in turn is a continuation-in-part application of Serial No. 09/759,438, filed January 12, 2001, now U.S. Patent 6,512,119, issued January 28, 2003, which in turn is a continuation-in-part application of Serial No. 09/738,793, filed December 14, 2000, now 6,663,797, issued December 13, 2003.

[0044] Field addressable rewritable media are described in greater detail in co-pending U.S. application Serial No. 09/919,394, filed on July 31, 2001, now U.S. Patent 6,556,470, issued April 29, 2003. A generic example taken from that application is depicted herein in FIG. 1. As illustrated schematically in a magnified partial view in FIG. 1, electronic print media 10 comprises an electrochromic coating 12 affixed superadjacently to a backing substrate 14. The electrochromic coating 12 is a molecular colorant coating that contains molecules 16 (represented by greatly magnified lines) that undergo chemical changes as a result of application of an electric field that, in effect, changes selectively localized regions of this coating from one hue to another. In order to describe the print media 10, the electrochromic molecules themselves are depicted as polarized lines 16 in FIG. 1a; however, it should be recognized that there are literally “millions” of such molecules per cubic micrometer of colorant.

[0113] A positive and a negative charge are generated during the C-O bond breaking process. The resulting charges will be separated and move in opposite directions parallel to the applied external field (upper part of the molecule), or bond rotation (lower part of the molecule). The upper most region of the molecule with a partial extended dipole is completely conjugated, and a color (red-shift) results (see Example 3). However, the molecule is designed to have inter- and/or intra-molecular forces, such as hydrogen bonding, Coulomb, or dipole-dipole interactions as well as steric repulsions, or by a permanent external E-field to stabilize both charges in this particular orientation. Thus, a large field is required to unlatch

the molecule from its initial orientation. Once switched into a particular orientation, the molecule will remain in that orientation until it is switched out.